

I believe the head now placed in the Museum constitutes a World's record, but would beg you or any of your readers to kindly let me know whether I am correct about this.

	Measurements of the new bison head.	Measurements of the largest head in the Museum.
Tip to tip ...	29·7"	26·9"
Spread (extreme width) ...	43·7"	43·3"
Girth of horn ...	17·8"	17·0"
Length along outer curve of right horn ...	32·5"	30·7"
Length along inner curve of right horn ...	25·7"	25·0"
Weight ...	45·5 lbs.	33·5 lbs.

GAME WARDEN,
TRAVANCORE,

S. C. H. ROBINSON.

November 12, 1941.

[The record Indian Gaur head measures as follows. Tip to tip 39; spread $44 \frac{3}{4}$; girth of horn 20; length along outer curve $31 \frac{1}{2}$. The animal was shot in Siam by Lt.-Col. C. H. Stockleg. The largest head from S. India, measures tip to tip 34; spread $43 \frac{3}{8}$; girth of horn $17 \frac{1}{2}$; length along outer curve $30 \frac{3}{4}$.—Eds.]

VI.—NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE ENGLISH (?) PARTRIDGE (*PERDIX PERDIX* L.) IN NORTH PERSIA.

On the 24th October 1941 I was proceeding north from SENNA in Persian Kurdistan (approximately 90 miles north of KERMANSHAH.) Twenty miles north of Senna, close to HUSSAINABAD, at about 10 a.m., I saw a covey of birds, obviously partridges of some sort, run into a cover of willows and bushes on the banks of a mountain stream. I walked them up and killed a brace and, on picking them up found them to be, as I thought, unmistakable English partridges. There were about 14 birds in the covey.

The same day, 50 miles further north, at a small village called SENATA where I camped for the night, a covey of partridges settled in the field in which I was camped at about 5 p.m. I shot one of them.

I passed through Hussainabad again on the 26th of October and stopped to walk over the area in which I had first seen the partridges. I put up three coveys, each of 12-16 birds, and killed another brace.

On October 30, in the mountains about 15 miles west of Senna I put up another strong covey and killed one bird.

I killed more of these partridges at Hussainabad on November the 23rd.

On November the 24th when beating out a small plantation of poplars a mile south of Senna for Woodcock, in addition to the

Woodcock a solitary partridge also came out which I killed. An old bird.

I have been shooting partridges at home for close on 30 years and as far as I could see there was no difference between these birds and the English partridge. Silvery legs for old birds, yellow legs for young; some had complete chestnut horse-shoes on their breasts, some partial and some none.

They appear to live at an altitude of round about 6,000 feet. The places where I found them were all between 5,500 and 6,500 ft. The country consisted of mountains. Where the mountains were earth and stones, with patches of cultivation on the hill sides, one found the partridge, where they were rocky one found the chikor. The partridges appeared to be fond of the thickets of bushes of various kinds growing along the stream beds.

Unlike the partridge at home, they are great runners, and if found on open ground will continue running indefinitely rather than take to wing. If there is any further information I can give, I shall be glad to do so, and would be very interested in anything you can tell me about these birds.

BOMBAY,

'PERDRIX'.

5th January 1942.

[The Partridge (*Perdix p. perdix* L.), resident in the British Isles, is generally distributed over the greater part of Europe and is replaced by closely allied forms in the Alpine meadows of the Pyrenees, the Mediterranean, the Altai and Northern Persia.—EDS.]

VII.—THE NESTING OF THE MALABAR GREY HORNBILL.

Never having seen a hornbill's nest, I ran down to Khandalla on 14th April, 1941, with Br. Navarro of St. Xavier's College to examine a reported nest of the Malabar grey hornbill (*Tockus griseus griseus* [Latham]).

Hornbills were heard all morning, but when we reached the nest it was past 11 and most birds had stopped calling. The nest was 40 ft. up in a tree with the entrance facing a hill-side, where we concealed ourselves and waited. The male approached cautiously and silently, settled down on a lower branch and made a decided attempt to regurgitate. A small red berry appeared at the tip of its beak. The bird then visited the hole and shoved in its head and shoulders.

He came back without the berry and then went through the regurgitating and straining process again, producing another berry. It returned to the nest, apparently fed the invisible female and flew silently away. After half an hour, the male appeared again, carrying a dragonfly in its beak. We were, however, seen, and the bird flew off, returning by another route 20 minutes later, but still carrying the apparent lure. It took fright again and returned after 15 minutes, but now without the dragonfly. The bird was shot and about 25 red berries of *Ixora* sp. were found in its gullet, 10